

Labor Market REVIEW

Central Indiana Edition

Statistical Data Report for February, 2008

Released April, 2008

February 2008

Non- Seasonally Adjusted
Preliminary Labor Force Estimates

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Research & Analysis

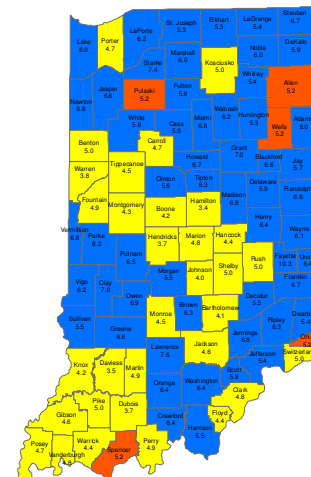


LABOR MARKET REVIEW

This newsletter is a monthly report on a variety of statistical data for Economic Growth Region (EGR) 5. EGR 5 consists of Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, and Shelby counties.

February Non Seasonal
Unemployment Rate

Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate	Rate	Rate
				Feb-08	Jan-08	Feb-07
U. S.	152,503,000	144,550,000	7,953,000	5.2	5.4	4.9
Indiana	3,190,190	3,022,923	167,267	5.2	5.1	5.3
EGR 5	923,814	88,1638	42,176	4.6	4.4	4.6
Indianapolis Carmel MSA	890,378	850,575	39,803	4.5	4.3	4.5
Boone	28,054	26,873	1,181	4.2	4.1	4.2
Hamilton	136,568	131,937	4,631	3.4	3.1	3.3
Hancock	35,616	34,048	1,568	4.4	4.1	4.6
Hendricks	71,422	68,769	2,653	3.7	3.5	3.8
Johnson	72,680	69,753	2,927	4.0	3.9	4.1
Madison	59,306	55,272	4,034	6.8	6.8	7.4
Marion	458,434	436,522	21,912	4.8	4.7	4.8
Morgan	37,792	35,725	2,067	5.5	5.1	5.3
Shelby	23,942	22,739	1,203	5.0	4.8	5.2
Anderson City	25,463	23,661	1,802	7.1	7.1	8.2
Carmel City	31,361	30,454	907	2.9	2.2	2.4
Fishers Town	36,912	35,896	1,016	2.8	2.3	2.4
Greenwood City	25,155	24,130	1,025	4.1	3.9	4.1
Indpls City (cons.)	420,259	400,288	19,971	4.8	4.7	4.8
Lawrence Town	23,209	22,149	1,060	4.6	4.2	4.2
Noblesville City	21,893	20,887	1,006	4.6	4.1	4.0



ALL ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

For a detailed report on how the government measures unemployment rates click on the following link: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cps.htm>

For the detailed news summary regarding the employment situation in the United States click on the following link:

<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/empst.pdf>

Non Seasonal Unemployment Rate

- Below State Rate
- Same as State Rate - 5.2%
- Above State Rate

REGIONAL AND STATE UNEMPLOYMENT (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

Regional and state unemployment rates were little changed in February. Overall, 20 states and the District of Columbia recorded over-the-month unemployment rate decreases, 19 states registered increases, and 11 states had no change, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Over the year, jobless rates were up in 26 states and the District of Columbia, down in 20 states, and unchanged in 4 states. The national unemployment rate was essentially unchanged in February at 4.8 percent, but was up from 4.5 percent a year earlier.

SURROUNDING STATES UNEMPLOYMENT

February, 2008
(Non- seasonally adjusted)
Illinois- 6.0%
Kentucky- 6.2%
Michigan- 7.8%
Ohio- 6.0%

Indianapolis- Carmel MSA

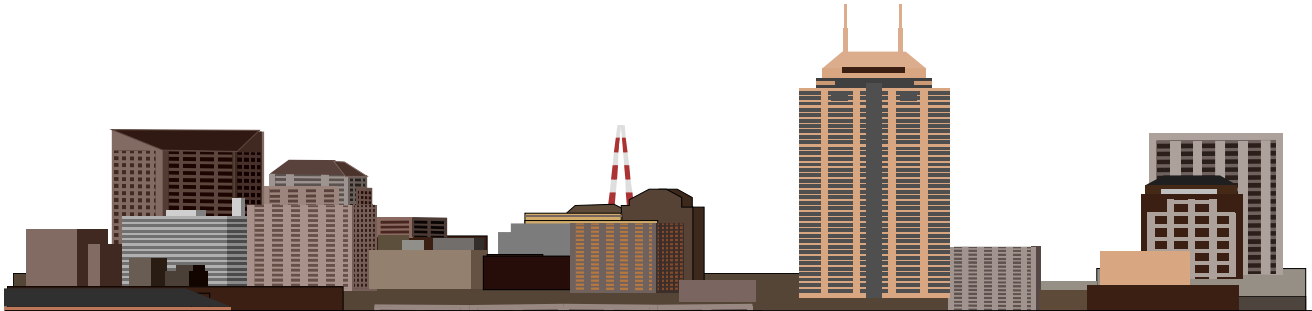
Includes: Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan, Putnam & Shelby counties.

PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT



North American Industry Classification System

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, CES



				CHANGE FROM			
				JAN.	2008	FEB.	2007
				TO		TO	
	FEBRUARY	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	FEB.	2008	FEB.	2008
Total Nonfarm	905,100	904,000	890,300	1,100	0.1%	14,800	1.7%
Total Private	781,300	781,700	769,200	-400	-0.1%	12,100	1.6%
Goods Producing	145,300	145,900	144,700	-600	-0.4%	600	0.4%
Service-Providing	759,800	758,100	745,600	1,700	0.2%	14,200	1.9%
Private Svc Providing	636,000	635,800	624,500	200	0.0%	11,500	1.8%
Natural Res & Mining	700	700	700	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Construction	48,100	48,500	46,500	-400	-0.8%	1,600	3.4%
Manufacturing	96,500	96,700	97,500	-200	-0.2%	-1,000	-1.0%
Durable Goods	60,100	60,200	61,200	-100	-0.2%	-1,100	-1.8%
Transportation Equipment	16,500	16,600	17,300	-100	-0.6%	-800	-4.6%
Non-Durable Goods	36,400	36,500	36,300	-100	-0.3%	100	0.3%
Chemical Manufacturing	15,900	15,900	16,200	0	0.0%	-300	-1.9%
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	194,900	196,500	190,900	-1,600	-0.8%	4,000	2.1%
Wholesale Trade	48,000	48,000	47,200	0	0.0%	800	1.7%
Retail Trade	95,700	97,100	93,100	-1,400	-1.4%	2,600	2.8%
Information	16,600	16,500	16,200	100	0.6%	400	2.5%
Financial Activities	62,200	62,000	61,900	200	0.3%	300	0.5%
Professional and Business	126,100	125,800	123,300	300	0.2%	2,800	2.3%
Educational and Health	116,400	115,800	113,300	600	0.5%	3,100	2.7%
Health Care and Social	95,400	95,200	92,100	200	0.2%	3,300	3.6%
Leisure and Hospitality	84,300	83,900	83,800	400	0.5%	500	0.6%
Accommodation and Food	73,600	73,600	73,900	0	0.0%	-300	-0.4%
Government	123,800	122,300	121,100	1,500	1.2%	2,700	2.2%
Federal Government	14,500	14,600	14,400	-100	-0.7%	100	0.7%
State Government	30,200	30,100	30,000	100	0.3%	200	0.7%
Local Government	79,100	77,600	76,700	1,500	1.9%	2,400	3.1%
Local Govt Education	42,500	40,900	41,300	1,600	3.9%	1,200	2.9%

Bureau of Labor Statistics Reports:

"Liberal arts majors can, indeed, turn their degree and a little experience into a successful career" writes Vickie Elmer in her "Working" feature, The Washington Post, page D2. The Bureau of Labor Statistics offers a guide online and in its winter: "Occupational Outlook Quarterly". Long before graduation, students who major in English literature, psychology, or general studies need to develop a niche to direct them toward jobs. Career center staff and skill assessments can help. So can a look at your activities or class projects. Once students have some career prospects, they may test themselves through internships or volunteer experience to see whether the job is a good match, BLS says. Liberal arts majors are most likely to start careers as management trainees, social workers, graphic designers, teachers or sales associates, according to the BLS report, based partly on research by the National Association of Colleges and Employers. On average, those jobs start at \$27,037 to \$39,535 and salaries are rising. And remember, NACE reports that the perfect job candidate is a great communicator and hard worker who displays initiative and teamwork -- which don't require a business or engineering degree.

More than 80 companies across the nation allow babies in the workplace, according to Parenting in the Workplace Institute in Framingham, Mass., which says that number is likely to be low (Stephanie Armour, "Day Care's New Frontier: Your Baby at your Desk, USA Today, March 31, page 1). It's an extreme -- and controversial -- example of how employers are seeking more ways to help workers strike a balance between work and the rest of their lives. The number of companies allowing children at work on an occasional basis climbed to 29 percent last year, up from 22 percent in 2006, according to the Society for Human Resource Management. Employers allowing workers to bring babies to work each day include retail companies, insurance firms, law offices and credit unions. In such arrangements, parents typically keep their children at their desk.

"Everyone knows that blue-collar and white-collar jobs are, but now a job of another hue -- green -- has entered the lexicon," writes Steven Greenhouse in "Jobs of a Different Collar," The New York Times, March 26, page H1. Presidential candidates talk about the promise of "green collar" jobs -- an economy with millions of workers installing solar panels, weatherizing homes, brewing biofuels, building hybrid cars and erecting giant wind turbines. Labor unions view these new jobs as replacements for positions lost to overseas manufacturing and outsourcing. Urban groups view training in green jobs as a route out of poverty. And environmentalists say they are crucial to combating climate change. No doubt that the number of green-collar jobs is growing... But some skeptics argue that the phrase "green jobs" is little more than a trendy term for politicians to bandy about. "A green-collar job is in essence a blue-collar job that has been upgraded to address the environmental challenges of our country," said Lucy Blake, chief executive of the Apollo Alliance, a coalition of environmental groups, labor unions and politicians seeking to transform the economy into one based on renewable energy. It is hard to gauge the number of green-collar jobs, nationwide. Welders at a wind-turbine factory are viewed as having green jobs, but what about the factory's accountant or its janitors? Van Jones, president of Green for All, an organization based in Oakland, Calif., whose goal is promoting renewable energy and lifting workers out of poverty, sees green jobs as providing a career ladder. Some workers might start at \$10 an hour inspecting homes for energy-efficient light bulbs. Then they might become \$18-an-hour workers installing solar panels and eventually \$25-an-hour solar-team managers. Eventually they might become \$40-an-hour electricians or carpenters, who do energy-minded renovations.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



1 Month Percent Change

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Midwest Urban Average (All items)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.7	-0.3
2008	0.6	0.2										

12 Months Percent Change

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Midwest Urban Average (All items)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007	1.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.8	3.1	3.7	4.1	3.8
2008	4.3	3.8										

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Economic Growth Region 5 Quarterly Workforce Indicators

(Male and Female 14-99)

<u>Quarterly Workforce Indicator</u>	<u>Q1 2007</u>
Total Employment	881,370
Net Job Flows	1,149
Job Creation	56,995
New Hires	142,372
Separations	174,860
Turnover	11.9%
Avg Monthly Earnings	\$3,806.00
Avg New Hire Earnings	\$2,349.00

All NAICS Sectors (private and public)
**Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal
Employer-Household Dynamics,
Local Employment Dynamics (LED)**

Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics

Anderson MSA*

(Madison County)

PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT



North American Industry Classification System



				CHANGE FROM			
				JAN.	2008	FEB.	2007
	FEBRUARY	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	TO		TO	
	2008	2008	2007	FEB.	2008	FEB.	2008
Total Non-farm	40,000	39,900	40,900	100	0.3%	-900	-2.2%
Total Private	32,700	32,700	33,900	0	0.0%	-1,200	-3.5%
Goods Producing	5,200	5,100	6,000	100	2.0%	-800	-13.3%
Service-Providing	34,900	34,800	34,900	100	0.3%	0	0.0%
Private Service Providing	27,500	27,600	27,900	-100	-0.4%	-400	-1.4%
Mining & Construction	1,400	1,400	1,500	0	0.0%	-100	-6.7%
Manufacturing	3,800	3,700	4,500	100	2.7%	-700	-15.6%
Durable Goods	2,500	2,500	3,200	0	0.0%	-700	-21.9%
Motor Vehicle Parts Mfg	1,000	1,000	1,600	0	0.0%	-600	-37.5%
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	8,500	8,600	8,700	-100	-1.2%	-200	-2.3%
Wholesale Trade	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	5,100	5,200	5,500	-100	-1.9%	-400	-7.3%
Trans, Warehouse, Utilities	2,000	2,000	1,800	0	0.0%	200	11.1%
Information	600	600	600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Professional and Business	2,400	2,400	2,500	0	0.0%	-100	-4.0%
Educational and Health	8,000	8,000	7,900	0	0.0%	100	1.3%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,600	4,600	4,700	0	0.0%	-100	-2.1%
Other Services	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Government	7,300	7,200	7,000	100	1.4%	300	4.3%
Federal Government	300	300	300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Government	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	0.0%	100	6.7%
Local Government	5,400	5,300	5,200	100	1.9%	200	3.8%
Local Govt Education	2,900	2,800	2,800	100	3.6%	100	3.6%

*Unofficial/Non BLS area estimates

BLS funding for Anderson MSA was suspended for 2008 but Indiana will continue to estimate.

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, CES

WAGE DEMAND EGR 5

As of 4-13-08

Average Annual Wage Demand	Median Annual Wage Demand	Number Of Applicants
\$30,563	\$22,880	22,540

The Department of Workforce Development's Customer Self Service System (CS3) performs matches between job applicants seeking work and employers looking for new employees. **Wage Demand** provides the applicants' desired wages and the number of applicants registered in CS3. Applicants define their wage expectations for the work that they would like to obtain. An average wage demand and median wage demand are calculated for the selected geographical area. The data are available from the state level to the county level. For other areas, check out our web site: under Wage Demand on the Site Map/Index.



EGR 5 Applicant Pool

As of 4-13-08

Assemblers (Factory Work)	4,175
Production Laborers	3,537
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	2,891
All Other Machine Operators	2,124
General Office Clerks	2,121
Hand Packers & Packagers	2,031
Administrative Assistants	1,966
Cashiers, General	1,838
Stock Clerks : Stockroom/Warehouse	1,776
Customer Service Reps -Utilities	1,737
All Other Hand Workers	1,565
Receptionists/Information Clerks	1,510
File Clerks	1,506
Data Entry Keyers, Except Composing	1,498
All Other Managers And Administrators	1,437
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	1,369
Order Fillers - Wholesale/Retail Sales	1,322
Production Helpers	1,192
Secretaries - Other	1,138
Other Hand Material Movers	1,059

The pool of applicants who are registered in the CS3 system is examined each week. The data are available from the state level to the county level. For other areas, check out our web site: <http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov> under Applicant Pool on the Site Map/Index.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY LOCAL OFFICE

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Research & Analysis,
Workforce Transition Unit

Initial Claims						Total Claims					
	Feb	Jan	%	Feb	%		Feb	Jan	%	Feb	%
	2008	2008	Change	2007	Change		2008	2008	Change	2007	Change
Local Office						Local Office					
Anderson	785	1,628	-51.8%	820	-4.3%	Anderson	9,091	10,421	-12.8%	6,279	44.8%
Indpls. Eastside	3,185	5,037	-36.8%	2,313	37.7%	Indpls. Eastside	35,210	38,535	-8.6%	19,917	76.8%
Indpls. Westside	2,350	3,304	-28.9%	2,081	12.9%	Indpls. Westside	24,132	26,656	-9.5%	16,203	48.9%
Shelbyville	1,059	1,880	-47.3%	1,581	-33.0%	Shelbyville	12,455	13,750	-9.4%	11,371	9.5%

*Total Claims include both initial and continued unemployment insurance claims

HOOSIERS BY THE NUMBERS
www.hoosierdata.in.gov



WorkOne



Deani Purvis serving...Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan and Shelby counties

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